

1930

DAYLIGHT SAVINGS ACT

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permitted to use them free of any cost to the county. Then why should that county be permitted to charge the people of the State at large a franchise tax for the right to operate a bridge which has cost the county nothing? At present only two counties have any prospect of benefiting by this measure. Why penalize the whole state to benefit a few counties which have their full share of free state highways?

The state highway system is a state-wide institution and must of necessity be kept so. Every problem, every improvement, every issue must be considered from a state-wide viewpoint. Selfish interest of a small community must not

be allowed to disrupt the state-wide unity of our highway system.

It doubtless will be argued that private interests owning a toll bridge must pay a franchise tax to the county, and for that reason the State should do so. This argument will not lie for the reason that the private corporation is making a handsome profit by the exploitation of a resource owned by the People, while the State will charge tolls only until the bridge is paid for when it will become a free bridge for the benefit of all the people.

This is special interest legislation. Vote "No."

J. C. GARRISON,
State Senator, Twelfth District.

<p>DAYLIGHT SAVING ACT. Initiative. Provides that annually at 2 a.m. on last Sunday in April standard time be advanced one hour, and at 2 a.m. on last Sunday in September retarded one hour, so that between those times in each year standard time in California be one hour in advance of United States Standard Pacific Time. Declares that in all laws, orders, decrees and regulations, relating to performance of public or private acts, or accrual or determination of rights, and in public schools and institutions, contracts or choses in action, standard time as so changed shall be intended.</p>	YES	
	NO	

(For full text of Measure, see page 9, Part II)

Argument in Favor of Initiative Proposition No. 7

Daylight Saving will give Californians 154 extra hours of sunlit leisure.

The initiative measure provides that clocks will be advanced one hour during the period from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September.

Thus, for five months each year there will be an added hour of daylight, every day, after the close of normal business activities. This hour may be used for healthful and pleasurable recreation such as golf, tennis, baseball, swimming, motoring, fishing, or other open-air sports; or, the hour may be devoted to additional home companionship, home-gardening, private business or personal affairs. The extra hours of daytime freedom are equivalent to three additional weeks of vacation. Factory, office and store workers are entitled to this hour of leisure now available only to the wealthy.

Public officials state that Daylight Saving has a marked effect in reducing juvenile delinquency. Judge Robert H. Scott, presiding in the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles County, says: "The danger zone for juveniles is late afternoon and evening. Records of this Court indicate that delinquency must be prevented by more adequate provision for wholesome supervised activities during this part of the day." He adds that Daylight Saving will assist in the solution of the problem.

Health authorities of cities where Daylight Saving is in force say that the added hours of sunshine are health-building hours. Children

are vastly benefited by more play in the open air. Optometrists say that eye-strain is reduced, and that there is decidedly less nerve-strain. Healthier, stronger people are happier, more efficient people.

From the standpoint of business, California will benefit materially. Rested and healthier employees find less of drudgery in their work; there will be a reduction in loss of work through sickness and accidents; light bills will be reduced; the dairy interests will find an increased consumption of their products, especially of ice cream and such items as are handled by drug stores and outdoor purveyors. This added hour of communication with eastern markets and business centers will mean millions more in profits to California growers and producers, and will eliminate millions in losses now suffered. This is why the Western Growers Protective Association, representing eighty-five per cent (85%) of California's \$100,000,000.00 vegetable and melon industry, has joined with more than 1000 other organizations in endorsing Proposition No. 7.

Daylight Saving is enjoyed each year by more than 25,000,000 people in the United States and by the entire populations of the large European countries.

It is a modern, progressive movement, designed for pleasure, health, happiness and prosperity of the people, and opposed only by selfish interests.

Vote YES on Proposition No. 7.

FRANK B. BELCHER,
President, California Daylight Saving League.

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Argument Against So-Called Daylight Saving

America tried Daylight Saving once. The whole country used it in 1918. The whole country abolished it in 1919. No other national law ever died so quickly.

That's the answer to how much benefit the voter gets from Daylight Saving. Sixty-five thousand American communities tried it out, then threw it out; 63,000 of them still refuse to use it. Our California State Legislature has repudiated it five times since 1919. The people do not want it—only a few interests do.

Daylight can not be put away and saved like money. If Daylight Saving added an extra hour, would the country have stopped using it so quickly? Actually, it compels you to awaken one hour earlier and go to bed one hour earlier. To say you can add one hour to our twenty-four-hour day is an absurdity.

If California adopts Daylight Saving it will be out of step with 97 per cent of the Nation. Many oppose it.

Ask the working man. Labor organizations oppose Daylight Saving, saying it prolongs working hours and correspondingly decreases the number employed. It forces working men and women to begin an hour earlier in the morning; and it cuts down the general pay roll of the state.

Ask the farmer. He calls it a direct blow at his personal well-being and prosperity. His cows, his crops, his chores obey only Nature and Sun-Time. If he obeys a Daylight Saving Law the yield of his milk cows decreases, he loses money while his men wait for the Sun to dry the dew on grain and fruit; if he doesn't obey it, he's out of tune with those who do. Agriculturists are against this measure, and in a State in which their interests are so vital, they certainly deserve consideration.

Ask the housewife. She will find the feeding schedule of her small children totally disarranged. She will find herself compelled to prepare dinner one hour earlier. In many parts of California she will thus suffer the maximum of discomfort from the warm afternoon. She will be forced to put children to

bed while it is still light, or have them deprived of an hour of their necessary sleep.

Other serious objections arise:

A. The confusion in railroad schedule would work a hardship on every traveler and shipper.

B. The confusion in restaurant and hotel schedules would demoralize any attempt to accommodate tourists arriving on Standard Time.

C. The confusion in the mails would be harmful to everyone. The Post Office NEVER adopts Daylight Saving.

D. Catholic and Protestant churches disapprove it because earlier attendance interferes with both morning and evening services.

E. It would be particularly damaging to the motion picture industry. Statistics show that wherever it is practiced, the motion picture theater revenues drop from 20 to 35 per cent. Such a decrease would ultimately prove disastrous to one of the most vital of California's industries with its pay roll of 100,000 employees.

Anything that cripples the individuals and industries listed above is bound to cripple our State.

California has progressed faster than any other state in the Union without Daylight Saving.

Then why change?

Vote "NO" on Daylight Saving.

Keep California normal.

HERBERT C. JONES,
Senator, Santa Clara County.

EDWARD J. HANNA,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

HAROLD B. FRANKLIN,
President, Fox West Coast Theatres.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary, State Federation of Labor.

ROBERT A. CONDEE,
President, State Board of Agriculture.

E. D. DEGROOT,
Boys' Welfare Official.

EXEMPTING HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS FROM TAXATION.

Senate Constitutional Amendment 6. Adds Section 1§ to Article XIII of Constitution. Exempts from taxation property and income of any charitable or other hospital or sanatorium, not organized or conducted for private profit, when such property and income are used exclusively for hospital or sanatorium purposes; requires Legislature prescribe method of determining from time to time tax exempt status of all hospitals and sanatoriums.

YES

NO

(For full text of Measure, see page 9, Part II)

Argument in Favor of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6

The purpose and effect of this Amendment is to exempt Non-profit Hospitals from City and County taxes.

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Non-profit Hospitals are those which are not incorporated for private profit, do not issue stock and do not pay dividends to member officers, trustees or directors. They are built and financed by communities, fraternal and

DAYLIGHT SAVING ACT. Initiative. Provides that annually at 2 a.m. on last Sunday in April standard time be advanced one hour, and at 2 a.m. on last Sunday in September retarded one hour, so that between those times in each year standard time in California be one hour in advance of United States Standard Pacific Time. Declares that in all laws, orders, decrees and regulations, relating to performance of public or private acts, or accrual or determination of rights, and in public schools and institutions, contracts or choses in action, standard time as so changed shall be intended.

YES	
NO	

Sufficient qualified electors of the State of California have presented to the secretary of state a petition and request that the proposed measure hereinafter set forth be submitted to the people of the State of California for their approval or rejection, at the next ensuing general election. The proposed measure is as follows:

(This proposed law does not expressly amend any existing law; therefore the provisions thereof are printed in BLACK-FACED TYPE to indicate that they are NEW.)

PROPOSED LAW.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. At two o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday in April of each year, the standard time in the State of California shall be advanced one hour, and at two o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday in September of each year the standard time in the State of California shall, by the retarding of one hour, be made to coincide with the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing the zone where in the State of California is situated,

the standard official time of which is described as United States Standard Pacific Time, so that between the last Sunday of April at two o'clock ante-meridian and the last Sunday in September at two o'clock ante-meridian in each year the standard time in the State of California shall be one hour in advance of the United States Standard Pacific Time. And in all laws, statutes, orders, decrees, rules and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of the State of California, or of any city, city and county, county, town or district thereof, or relating to the time in which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person, subject to the jurisdiction of the State of California, and in all the public schools and in all institutions of the State of California, or of any city, city and county, county, town or district thereof, and in all contracts or choses in action made or to be performed in the State of California, it shall be understood and intended that the time shall be United States Standard Pacific Time as changed by this section.

Sec. 2. This act shall be known and cited as the "California Daylight Saving Act."

EXEMPTING HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS FROM TAXATION.

Senate Constitutional Amendment 6. Adds Section 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ to Article XIII of Constitution. Exempts from taxation property and income of any charitable or other hospital or sanatorium, not organized or conducted for private profit, when such property and income are used exclusively for hospital or sanatorium purposes; requires Legislature prescribe method of determining from time to time tax exempt status of all hospitals and sanatoriums.

YES	
NO	

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to the constitution of said state, by adding to article thirteen thereof, a new section to be numbered 1 $\frac{3}{8}$, relating to the taxation of hospitals and sanatoriums conducted not for private profit.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California at its regular session commencing on the seventh day of January, A.D. 1929, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California, that the constitution of said state be amended by adding to article thirteen thereof, a new section to be number 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ and to read as follows:

(This proposed amendment does not expressly amend any existing section of the Constitution but adds a new section thereto; therefore the provisions thereof are printed in BLACK-FACED TYPE to indicate that they are NEW.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$. Any hospital or sanatorium, charitable or otherwise, within the State of California, not organized or conducted for private profit, shall take and hold exempt from taxation, its property and income, when such property and income are used exclusively for hospital or sanatorium purposes. The Legislature shall prescribe the method of determining from time to time the tax exempt status of all hospitals and sanatoriums.